

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Formreceived MAR 6 1986
date enteredSee instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Revised Final Copy

1. Name

historic N/A (DHL File No. 127-398)
and or common BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

10-300 Blocks of South Boulevard and 10-800 Blocks of
street & number North Boulevard N/A not for publication
city, town Richmond N/a vicinity of
state Virginia code 51 county (City) code 760

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners
street & number N/A
city, town Richmond N/A vicinity of state Virginia zip code 23220

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Richmond City Hall
street & number 900 East Broad Street
city, town Richmond, state Virginia zip code 23219

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See Continuation Sheet #30)

(1) Division of Historic Landmarks
title Survey (File No. 127-398) has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no
date May 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local
depository for survey records Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street
city, town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23219

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet # 29)

Almond, Louise Abbey. "Confederate Soldier's Home Ground: A Report" unpub. manuscript, Virginia Historical Society.
Chesson, Michael B. Richmond After the War, 1865-1890. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981.
Christian, George L. Sketch of the Origin and Erection of the Confederate Memorial Institute.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 61 acres

Quadrangle name Richmond, Virginia

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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2	8	1	6	9	0
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4	1	5	9	9	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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2	8	1	8	3	0
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4	1	5	9	8	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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2	8	1	1	5	0
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4	1	5	8	4	6	0
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2	8	1	0	5	0
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4	1	5	8	5	0	0
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2	8	1	2	2	0
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4	1	5	9	4	7	0
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JUSTIFICATION:

Verbal boundary description and justification The Boulevard Historic District is comprised of all buildings facing both the east and west sides of the 10-800 blocks of North Boulevard and the 10-300 blocks of South Boulevard. Eastern and western boundaries of the district conform to rear property lines or along alleys to the rear of properties

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries facing Boulevard.

(See Continuation Sheet # 30)

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Division of Historic Landmarks

organization Division of Historic Landmarks

date January 1986

street & number 221 Governor Street

telephone (804) 786-3143

zip code

city or town Richmond

state Virginia

23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

— national X state — local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
title Division of Historic Landmarks

date February 24, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Boulevard Historic District is a linear district extending the length of thirteen city blocks in the city of Richmond. Comprised of the buildings that face the 10-800 blocks of North Boulevard and the 10-300 blocks of South Boulevard, the district contains 144 contributing building, 64 contributing structures (mostly garages), and 1 historical object - an equestrian statue of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson located at the intersection of North Boulevard and Monument Avenue. Developed almost entirely between 1910 and 1935, the Boulevard is lined with distinguished town houses, apartment buildings, impressive churches, and three monumental public buildings of exceptional local architectural significance - Battle Abbey (Virginia Historical Society), the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and the National Headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. A fashionable address for early 20th-century middle- and upper-income residents, the dwellings along the Boulevard display a variety of popular architectural styles of the period including the Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and Tudor Revival styles. The picturesque quality of the Boulevard's cohesive and compact building fabric is further enhanced by the handsome trees and street lamps that line the street and the grassy median which divides the flow of traffic. Serving as a gateway to Byrd Park to the south, the Boulevard is also a distinctive major north-south thoroughfare in a city that is primarily oriented east to west. So strong is the integrity of the district, that only six noncontributing buildings are included within its boundaries.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Boulevard is divided into North Boulevard, north of Main Street and South Boulevard, south of Main Street. Originally laid out as Clover Street in the plan for the town of Sydney, the street was renamed Boulevard by 1890 and served as a direct access from the Main Street trolley line to Reservoir Park (now Byrd Park) to the south.

The Boulevard is also associated with the 19th-century estate of Channing M. Robinson whose land was divided by Clover Street. The Robinson House, constructed ca. 1860, still survives and is located northwest of the present Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. It is a large two-story brick Italianate dwelling with a projecting front porch of paired chamfered columns. Its tall double-sash windows are adorned with decorative scroll window crowns and the building's hipped roof is crowned by a belvedere. The house, which is currently used by the museum, is the oldest known house in the district. In 1884 the Robinson property became home to Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, an organization serving permanently disabled Confederate veterans. The camp erected several temporary frame cottages, a hospital, and a chapel (built in 1887 and individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972) on the property, while adapting Robinson House for use as a museum. Originally intended to be a self-supporting institution, the Soldiers' Home by 1892 began to look to the Commonwealth for financial support. In response to the veterans' needs, an act of the General Assembly guaranteed an annual appropriation to the beleaguered veterans in return for transferral of property rights to the Commonwealth. In subsequent years the original tract comprising the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1 was divided into several parcels on which were built the Home for Needy

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Confederate Women in 1932 (individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985), the Confederate Memorial Institute or Battle Abbey (now the Virginia Historical Society) in 1912-1921, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in 1936, and the National Headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1955-57.

The Boulevard remained a minor road until the turn of the century when adjacent areas began to be subdivided and developed for speculative housing. As early as 1889, the Confederate veterans of the Soldiers' Home sold at auction part of their original tract east of the Boulevard. The land was subdivided into sixty-five lots; however, few of those lots were developed before 1910. In fact, according to city directories of the period, only four buildings stood along North Boulevard in 1910 and none at all existed along South Boulevard in that year. Five years later seventeen town houses stood along North Boulevard and four town houses along South Boulevard. Town house and apartment house construction continued along the Boulevard into the late 1910s and 1920s.

The first monumental building erected on North Boulevard was the Confederate Memorial Institute, or Battle Abbey, now the home of the Virginia Historical Society. The large stone building reflects neo-classical ideals with its symmetrical facade, shallow Doric pilasters applied to the building's smooth stone surface, and central pedimented pavilion with Ionic columns. The single-story building also possesses a molded cornice and an encircling parapet with shallow ornamentation of smooth triglyphs. Designed by Bissell and Sinkler, a noted Philadelphia architectural firm, Battle Abbey was built as a memorial and repository for records of the Confederate cause, hence its vault-like character. Although construction began in 1912, the edifice was not completed until 1921. The building is steeply set back from the street allowing for a balustraded terrace and steps leading to the central entrance. The lawn surrounding the building is dotted with trees and shrubbery landscaped after the designs of Warren Manning, an associate of Frederick Law Olmsted.

The next major public building erected on the Boulevard was the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Occupying a large area of the former Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, the museum is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture. Designed in the English Renaissance style by two architectural firms -- Eggers and Higgins of New York and Peebles and Ferguson of Norfolk -- the museum's original portion of 1936 features stone quoins on English-bond brick veneer walls, a raised rusticated stone basement containing a broken pedimented entry, and a central pedimented pavilion with stone Ionic pilasters and Palladian window motif. The building is encircled by a molded cornice and stone balustrade above a cushioned frieze. Small-paned windows with jack arches and keystones complete the handsome facade. Later additions include wings built in the 1970s and 1985 as well as an impressive series of steps flanked by fountains leading to a central entrance.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The third and last monumental building constructed on the site of Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1 was the National Headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Built in 1955-57, on land deeded to the organization by the Camp in 1935, the building was designed by the Richmond firm of Ballou and Justice and reflects the modernism of the 1950s with its detachment from classicism and rejection of historic architectural styles. It is constructed of large cut stone blocks and consists of a tall central block capped by a low pyramidal roof and flanking one-story wings with large rectangular windows. A symmetrical composition, the building contains a central recessed entrance with tall bronze double doors after the manner of a mausoleum. The building is sufficiently set back from the street to allow for a park-like setting in which trees and shrubbery ornament the lawn.

The popularity of the Colonial Revival and Neo-classical styles during the early 20th century influenced the designs of two churches and a funeral home on North Boulevard. Built by 1925, the L. T. Christian Funeral Home at the corner of North Boulevard and Patterson Avenue, reflects the unknown architect's free adaptation of classical principles. The tree-story building's unusual shape conforms to its triangular site. At its narrowest end, the building features an entrance flanked by engaged Corinthian columns supporting a wide entablature. Full entablatures between first and second floors and between third floor and parapet surround the building. On the facade, the name "Christian" rests like a flat jack arch in stone above the radially-headed second-story window and a clock face is centered in the building's pedimented parapet.

Boulevard United Methodist Church at 321 North Boulevard was originally built as Grace Methodist Church in 1919. The church, designed by Richmond architect Albert L. West, is dominated by its pedimented tetrastyle Ionic portico. The central pedimented entrance beneath the portico is flanked by two doors of equal height. Brick pilasters rise at building corners and flat hood molds surmount windows and grilles on either side of the projecting central pavilion. Recessed brick panels break the smooth walls of the one-story building and a full entablature and tall parapet surround the edifice.

Baskervill and Son, Richmond architects who designed St. Mark's Episcopal Church, intended the 1925 building to reflect Georgian architectural ideals. The brick church, located at 520 North Boulevard, contains a multi-stage square tower and spire emerging directly behind the central pedimented tetrastyle Ionic portico. Accents include brick quoins, radially arched windows with keystones, molded cornices with modillion blocks, a bull's-eye window, and frontispiece entrances.

The Beth Israel Synagogue was consecrated as Grace Baptist Church in 1923. Sited at the corner of North Boulevard and Grove Avenue, the Gothic Revival-style building features pointed-arched stained-glass windows, rose windows, and ramped parapet. A

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

star of David outlined in the tracery of one of the rose windows proclaims the building's later use as a synagogue.

Of the sixty-nine buildings standing on the Boulevard by 1920, forth-seven were located on North Boulevard and twenty-two on South Boulevard. In that year the district included fifty-one detached town houses, thirteen apartment buildings, three row houses, Battle Abbey, and Grace Methodist Church. Indicative of the popularity of the Colonial Revival at that time, thirty-two buildings on Boulevard emulate the style. Unlike the Fan Area Historic District, where Queen Anne-style houses are quite numerous, the Boulevard features only one, the modified Queen Anne-style town house, at 409 North Boulevard.

Colonial Revival town houses built by 1920 on North Boulevard include those located at 1,3,9,11,15,16,17,19,21,22,23,100,101,217,425,504, and 526 North Boulevard. The handsome house at 1 North Boulevard is one of the most notable examples of the style. It is adorned with brick quoins, arched stained-glass transoms above first-floor windows, Corinthian porch columns, a transomed doorway flanked by pilasters, jack arches with keystones, a Palladian window dormer, and a modillion cornice.

Another fine Colonial Revival house is 16 North Boulevard which has parapet gable ends, segmental-arched dormers, stone lintels with keystones above windows, and a broken pedimented porch with clustered columns.

Unlike other Colonial Revival town houses in the district, the three-story dwelling at 425 North Boulevard has three-story Ionic pilasters at the building corners above which a full entablature extends around the entire building. A second-story bay window and single-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns are unusual features. By 1925 this town house became the Nelson Funeral Home.

Another unusual Colonial Revival house is located at 526 North Boulevard. The three-story brick building has a shallow hipped roof, stone quoins on the second story, a stone belt course between floors, Ionic pilasters flanking French doors, stone window surrounds, and a one-story porch with paired Doric columns on stone piers.

Colonial Revival details in North Boulevard apartment buildings of this period are shown in the bracketed modillion cornices, entry pediment, and paired porch columns of the Marlborough at 24-26 North Boulevard, and similar cornice and fenestration topped with flat arches containing keystones found at the Dakota at 25 North Boulevard. Another prominent Colonial Revival-style apartment building is located at 5-7 North Boulevard. Originally named the Stonewall, the three-story brick building features a three-level portico consisting of four tall Doric columns atop square brick piers, a tall broken pediment, and turned balustrades. Multipaned windows and Palladian windows with jack arches and keystones adorn the facade of this imposing structure.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The remaining town houses along North Boulevard built by 1920 include those located at 102,104,105,106,107,109,111,113,117,201-203,215,221,223, and 417-419 North Boulevard. The facades of these detached town houses and row houses display combinations of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and Craftsman-style features and treatments that reflect a refreshing originality in architectural designs of the era.

For the years 1915 to 1925, documentation on architect - or contractor - designed buildings in the district can be gleaned from city-issued buildings permits. The Davis Brothers, for example, designed and built seven houses in the 100 block of North Boulevard in 1916 and two apartment buildings in 1916-17: the Belmont at 108-110 North Boulevard and the Bollingbrook at 10 South Boulevard. The Belmont combines Spanish Eclectic elements of a tiled roof and parapet decorated by mission crosses with Colonial Revival brick quoins and classical portico. The Bollingbrook features a two-story, two-level gallery with Tuscan columns across the front. A gambrel roof with parapet ends is an unusual feature. Each of these twelve-family apartment buildings was built at a cost of \$40,000, an exorbitant sum for 1916-17.

One example of a Tudor Revival building was constructed along North Boulevard by 1920. The detached town house at 205 North Boulevard features clipped gable roof lines and half timbered walls. Tall brick chimneys and tall, narrow windows further characterize the Tudor Revival influence.

Three American Foursquare detached town houses were also constructed ca. 1920 at 2,10, and 12 North Boulevard. All are 2½-story brick dwellings with asymmetrical two-bay facades, tripled or paired windows, shed or hipped dormers, pantile roofs, and two-bay porches with Tuscan columns.

South Boulevard developed less rapidly than North Boulevard before 1920. The twenty-two buildings that stood on South Boulevard by 1920 included seventeen detached town houses and five apartment buildings. Of this total, half reflected the Colonial Revival style including dwellings at 1,3,6,9,13,15,105,116, and 311 South Boulevard. While no two of the houses are alike, they all share one or more characteristic features of the style such as bracketed modillion cornices, gabled dormers, porches with pediments and fluted columns, and entrances with transoms and sidelights. More in character with domestic architecture on North Boulevard, houses at 5,11,17,19,20,22,115, and 222 South Boulevard reflect the combined influences of several different architectural styles.

After the Panama-California Exposition of 1915, the Spanish Eclectic style became a popular architectural style for many residences coast to coast. Before the style reached its zenith in the 1920s, Richmond architect Henry E. Baskervill designed and built his own Spanish Eclectic-style house at 310 South Boulevard. Currently used as a psychiatric center, the large two-story stucco house features a recessed arcaded loggia, a tile and stone terrace, a low-pitched pantile hipped roof, low relief sculpture, and a landscaped lawn outlined in neatly clipped hedges.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Apartment buildings constructed along South Boulevard by 1920 are located at 10,16, 100,102, and 120 South Boulevard. At 120 South Boulevard, Carl Ruehrmund, a Richmond German-American architect, designed the Chatsworth Apartments at a cost of \$20,000 in 1918. Choosing to introduce a new format and design for apartment buildings along the Boulevard, the Chatsworth features two-story porches flanking a three-story entrance tower. The main entrance is surmounted by a segmentally pedimented hood and flanked by Tuscan columns.

The nearly identical apartment buildings at 100 South Boulevard (the William Byrd) and 102 South Boulevard (the Lakeview) were designed by C. G. Morris and built in 1917-18. The Spanish Eclectic-style buildings feature a wide-tiled roof overhanging third-story porches and supported by elongated brackets. Mission crosses in stucco decorate the top corners of each building and brick quoins and brick window surrounds offset the plain stucco walls.

Between 1920 and 1930, fifty additional buildings were constructed along North and South Boulevard including twenty-two detached town houses, twenty-five apartment buildings, and three buildings previously described - the L. T. Christian Funeral Home, Grace Baptist Church (Beth Israel Synagogue), and St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Two especially notable Colonial Revival houses built during this period are located at 500 and 506 North Boulevard. These two 2½-story brick houses have asymmetrical facades, entrances framed by a pedimented portico or frontispiece and topped by a fanlight, and hipped dormers.

Colonial Revival apartment buildings built between 1920-1930 are well represented along South Boulevard. They include apartment buildings at 12,103,109,111,205,209, and 216 South Boulevard. Each building displays features and ornamentation characteristic of the style.

Spanish Eclectic houses continued to be built along Boulevard during the 1920s. The large brick dwelling at 118 North Boulevard, for example, is an excellent example of the style. Occupying a large lot, the five-bay house and adjacent garage have low-pitched hipped pantile roofs with wide overhanging eaves. The building currently serves as the Richmond Medical Center for Women.

Several apartment buildings representing the Spanish Eclectic style line both sides of Boulevard also. They include the three-story brick buildings at 207-209 and 211-213 North Boulevard with their pantile roofs supported by heavy brackets and mission parapet, 215 and 217 South Boulevard possessing similar characteristics, 21 and 25 South Boulevard with their large eaves, brackets, and hipped pantile roofs, 101 South Boulevard (the Alexander) with its display of diamond pattern brick and stucco bands below overhanging eaves, and 218 South Boulevard (Sheppard Court).

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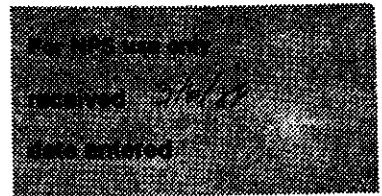
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The most notable apartment building on the Boulevard is a large stucco complex of projecting ells and recessed courtyards that comprises the entire east side of the 500 block of North Boulevard. Known as the Tuscan Villas, the extensive building was built in 1928-29 with each of its wings separately named: the Lucra, Siena, Leghorn, Florence, and Pisa. One of Richmond's most well known apartment buildings, Tuscan Villas is perhaps the paramount expression of Mediterranean influenced architecture in Richmond. It is a three-story building with a plain stucco veneer and a low-pitched pantile hipped roof. Casement windows are framed in archivolt trim and decorative sculpture while recessed arcaded loggias, iron balconies, and cartouches add visual interest to the composition. Tuscan Villas was converted to luxury condominiums in the early 1980s.

Five Tudor Revival houses were also built during the 1920s along South Boulevard. They include detached town houses at 7,108,112,114, and 206 South Boulevard. Most of these brick and stucco dwellings have sweeping gabled projections with clipped gable roofs, Tudor-arched entrances, English-bond brick walls, and one features half-timbering.

Apartment buildings at 22,301,303 South Boulevard and detached town houses at 2,4, and 203 South Boulevard were also built by 1930. These buildings show an imaginative mixture of architectural details from various styles popular during the 1920s.

Since 1930 very few buildings have been erected on the Boulevard and fewer have been demolished. Only six noncontributing buildings, mostly small apartment buildings constructed within the last fifteen years, break the cohesive and compact streetscape of the Boulevard but their impact is softened by the district's lovely trees and shrubbery.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD

00-99 BLOCK

- 1: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Corinthian columns on brick piers, balustraded deck.
- 2: Detached town house. American Foursquare. c.1915. Architect: E.A. & M.C. Smith. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (tile); 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.
- 3: Semi-detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustraded deck, modillion cornice.
- 4: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with Tuscan columns, modillion cornice.
- 5-7: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 bays; flat roof (not visible); 9 bays; 3-story, 3-bay porch with 2-story 2-level portico with Doric columns, broken pediment, turned balustrade, brick pier foundation.
- 6: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; clipped gable roof (tile); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with rectangular wood columns, hipped tile roof.
- 8: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with square wood columns, half-timbered gable.
- 9: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 1 mission parapet dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns, wrought iron railing, modillion cornice.
- 10: Detached town house. American Foursquare. c.1920. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns, modillion cornice.
- 11: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with Ionic columns.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

00-99 BLOCK

- 12: Detached town house. American Foursquare. c.1920. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.
- 14: Detached town house. American Foursquare. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (composition); 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, modillion cornice, turned balustrade.
- 15: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns on brick piers, turned balustrade.
- 16: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 arched dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with tripled columns, broken pediment.
- 17: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with Doric columns.
- 18: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (tile); 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, turned balustrade, bracketed cornice.
- 19: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade.
- 20: Detached town house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; mansard roof (tile); 3 bays with porch removed.
- 21: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns, modillion cornice.
- 22: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns, modillion cornice.

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BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Richmond, Virginia

Continuation sheet #9

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

00-99 BLOCK

23: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade, pedimented entrance bay.

24-26: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 bays; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 5 bays; 2 porches (2-story, 1 side bay each) 2-story 2-level porches with paired Doric columns, turned balustrade.

25: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (7-course American); 3 stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 bays; 2 porches (2-story, 1 side bay each) 2-story 2-level porches with square wood columns on brick piers.

100 BLOCK

100: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays with porch removed.

101: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with altered Ionic columns on brick piers, dentiled cornice, turned balustrade, turned balustraded deck.

102: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco (2nd floor); 2 stories; gable roof (tile); 2 bays.

104: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (tile); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays (2 doors separate frames) with porch removed.

105: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with exposed rafter ends, Tuscan columns on brick piers.

106: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (tile); 1 gable dormer; 2 bays with porch removed.

107: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco; 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with stucco columns, gable over entrance bay.

(See Continuation Sheet # 10)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

100 BLOCK

108-110: Belmont Apartments. Spanish eclectic. 1916. Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick and stucco. 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with 2-story Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, balustraded deck.

109: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 dormers (1 gable and 1 hipped); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

111: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

112: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (tile); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square paneled columns on brick piers.

113: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Stucco; 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 dormers (1 gable and 1 hipped); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with stucco columns.

116: Garage (originally), office at present. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (tile); 1 bay.

117: Detached town house. Vernacular. 1916. Architect/Builder: Davis Brothers. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.

118: Detached town house (originally), medical clinic. Spanish eclectic. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (tile); 8 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with 2 brick columns, 2 Doric columns. (Richmond Medical Center for Women).

200 BLOCK

200: Museum. Georgian Revival. 1936. Architect: Eggers and Higgins, Peebles and Ferguson. Brick (English bond); 2 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays. (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts).

201: Commercial (office). Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (2-course American); 2 stories; clipped gable roof (slate); 8 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with tripled columns, gable roof. (Law Offices—Axselle, Hundley and Johnson).

(See Continuation Sheet # 11)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

200 BLOCK

205: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond) and half timbering; 2 stories; clipped gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side bay porch.

207&209: Apartment building. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 5 bays with porch removed.

Southeast corner of N. Boulevard and Grove Avenue. Beth Israel Synagogue. Synagogue. Gothic Revival. 1926. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 6 bays.

211-213: Apartment building. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 5 bays with porch removed.

215: Row house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 bays.

217: Row house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.

219: Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade, balustraded deck.

221: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

223: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

225: Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (7-course American); 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

300 BLOCK

- *300: Museum. Contemporary. 1955-57. Architect/Builder: Ballou and Justice. Stone (coursed ashlar); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 11 bays. (United Daughters of the Confederacy). Noncontributing.
- 301: Bernie Apartments. Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 9 bays.
- 307: Sheppard Court Apartments. Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 3 stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays; 3-story, 3-bay porch with 1st, 2nd floor - Tuscan columns, 3rd floor - square columns, simple balustrade.
- 315: Darlington Apartments. Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 7 bays; 3-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wrought iron balustrade.
- 317: Roseleigh Apartments. Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 3 stories; mansard roof (slate); 7 bays; 3-story, 3-bay porch with square brick supports, wrought iron balustrade, arched bays.
- 319: Boulevard Methodist Church Annex. Detached town house. Vernacular. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 2 bays.
- 321: Boulevard United Methodist Church. Church. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (7-course American); 1 story; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with pedimented portico with Ionic columns.

400 BLOCK

- 400: Virginia Historical Society (Battle Abbey). Museum. Neoclassical. 1913-1918. Architect: Bissell and Sinkler. Stone; 1 story; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with pedimented portico with Ionic columns.
- 401: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 4 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 7 bays; 3-story, 5-bay porch with 1st story - brick supports, 2nd, 3rd story - Tuscan columns, balustraded deck.
- *405: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c.1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet # 13)

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7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

400 BLOCK

409: Detached town house. Modified Queen Anne. c.1910. Stone (coursed ashlar); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays with porch removed.

411: Abby Court. Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; mansard roof (slate); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, balustraded deck.

417-419: Row house (originally) and Commercial (office) at present. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (6-course American); 2 stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 bays with porch removed.

421: Apartment building. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 4 stories; flat roof (not visible); 9 bays with porch removed.

68 425: Detached town house (originally) and Commercial (office) at present. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wrought-iron balustrade.

500 BLOCK

500: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (English bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with broken pediment, Tuscan columns.

501-515: Tuscan Villa Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Stucco. 3 stories; hipped roof (tile); multi-bay; 3-story, 4-bay recessed porches with arched bays, hipped tile roof.

504: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; mansard roof (tile); 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, turned balustrade.

-506: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 hipped dormers; 3 bays with porch removed.

-520: Church. Georgian Revival. 1925. Architect/Builder: Baskerville and Noland. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with tall Ionic columns, pedimented portico.

526: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. 1st story - stone (coursed ashlar), 2nd story - brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns on stone piers, stone balustrade, turned balustraded deck.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

500 BLOCK

528: Parking lot.

16 N. Boulevard and Patterson Avenue. L.T. Christian Funeral Home. Funeral Home. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (6-course American); 3 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 20 FOR 600-800 BLOCKS N. BOULEVARD

S. BOULEVARD

00 - 99 BLOCK

1: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; mansard roof (shingle composition); 1-story, 2-bay porch with fluted columns with altered capitals, turned balustrade, modillion cornice, balustraded deck.

2: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 1-story, 1-bay porch with square brick columns flanked by square paneled wood columns.

3: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 5 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story 3-bay porch with paired Ionic columns, turned balustrade, pedimented entrance bay.

4: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (6-course American); 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired columns with stylized capitals.

5: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (English bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable and parapet roof (slate); 1 segmental dormer; 1-story, 1-bay porch with massive Doric columns.

6: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick and stucco; 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; mansard roof (pantile); 2 gable dormers; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing replaced original elements.

7: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (English bond) and stucco; 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable, clipped end roof (flat tile); 1 shed dormer.

9: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 2 shed dormers with porch removed.

(See Continuation Sheet # 15)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

00 - 99 BLOCK

10: Apartments. Colonial Revival. 1917. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 7 symmetrical bays; gambrel roof (slate); 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns simple balustrade, balustraded deck. (Bollingbrook Apartments).

11: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick and stucco; 2½ stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable, parapet roof (flat); 1 shed dormer.

12: Homewood Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (6-course American) and stucco (enclosed porches); 3½ stories; 3 symmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle composition); 1 hipped dormer with enclosed original 3-story porches flanking entrance.

13: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable and parapet roof (slate); 1 shed dormer.

15: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (English bond) and ½ story stucco; 1½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gambrel roof (flat tile); 1 shed dormer.

16: Lockhart Apartments. Vernacular. 1918. Brick (stretcher bond); 3½ stories; 7 symmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 2 shed dormers; 3-story, 1-bay porch with square wood columns on brick piers, wrought-iron balustrade, 3rd story shed roof is later addition, porches flank entrance.

17: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick and stucco; 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; false mansard roof (slate) with porch removed.

*18: Apartments. Modern. c.1960. Brick (6-course American); 2 stories; 1 symmetrical bay; flat roof (not visible). Noncontributing.

19: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick and stucco. 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; false mansard roof (slate); 1 bellcast dormer; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square stuccoed columns, bellcast slate roof.

20: Detached house. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (9-course American); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable and parapet roof (pantile); 2 hipped dormers; 2-story, 2-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick piers, wrought-iron balustrade.

21: Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 2-story, 1-bay porch with tripled Doric columns on brick piers, balustraded deck.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

00 - 99 BLOCK

22: Apartments. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 4 stories; 7 symmetrical bays; central false mansard, flat and parapet roof (pantile-mansard, main roof - not visible); 3-story, 3-bay porch with paired and tripled Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, 4th level deck.

97 25: Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 2-story, 1-bay porch with tripled Doric columns on brick piers, balustraded deck.

100 BLOCK

100: William Byrd. Spanish eclectic. 1917-18. Brick and stucco; 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet roof (not visible); 2-story, 1-bay porch with square paneled columns, simple balustrade, deck on 3rd level, porches flank main entrance.

101: Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 4 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (not visible); 2-story, 1-bay porch with paired Corinthian columns on brick piers, turned balustrade, modillion cornice, balustraded deck.

102: Lakeview Apartments. Spanish eclectic. 1917. Brick and stucco; 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet roof (not visible); 3-story, 1-bay porch with square paneled columns, simple balustrade deck on 3rd level, porches flank main entrance.

103: Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (6-course American); 3 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable and cross gable roof (slate); 2-story, 1-bay porch with 2 porches, square paneled columns, dentil cornice, arched bay at 1st floor, porches flank central projecting pavilion.

105: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; false mansard roof (pantile); 2 pediment dormers; 1-story, 1-bay porch with clustered fluted Doric columns, classical pediment, turned balustrade.

106: Vacant lot.

*107: Detached town house. Modern. c.1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle composition); 1-story, 1-bay porch with square wood columns, gable roof with arch. Noncontributing.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

100 BLOCK

108: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (English bond); 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; clipped end and cross gable roof (shingle composition); 1-story, 1-bay porch with square brick columns.

109: Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3½ stories; 9 symmetrical bays; gable roof (pantile); 2 gable dormers; 2-story, 3-bay porch with tall Tuscan columns, dentil cornice, balustraded deck.

110: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 1-story, 1-bay porch with arched hood supported by Tuscan columns.

111: Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (3-course American); 5 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (shingle composition); 2-story, 3-bay porch with 2-story fluted columns on brick piers, full entablature, balustraded deck.

112: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable and cross gable roof (slate); 2-story, 2-bay porch with square brick columns, 1-bay 2nd level porch with stuccoed gable.

114: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond) 1st story and stucco 2nd story; 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable, clipped end and cross gable roof (slate); 2-story, 2-bay porch with square brick columns on 1st floor, stuccoed columns on 2nd floor, 1-bay porch at 2nd floor.

115: Detached town house. American Foursquare. c.1920. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 2 hipped dormers; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns on brick piers, turned balustrade.

116: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick and stucco; 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (shingle composition); 1-story, 2-bay porch with fluted Doric columns, turned balustrade, balustraded deck.

*118: Apartments. Modern. c.1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 symmetrical bays; flat roof (not visible); 1-story, 1-bay porch with wrought-iron supports, porches on north side of building. Noncontributing.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

100 BLOCK

114 120: Chatsworth Apartments. Apartments. Colonial Revival. 1918. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 3 symmetrical bays; false mansard roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3-story, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade, porches flank entrance. Architect: Carl Ruehrmund.

200 BLOCK

201: Detached town house. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 1-story, 4-bay porch with stuccoed arcade with columns.

203: Detached town house. Vernacular. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer with porch removed.

204: Vacant lot.

205: Clarendon Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3½ stories; 9 symmetrical bays; gable roof (pantile); 2 pediment dormers; 2-story, 3-bay porch with fluted Doric columns, dentil cornice, balustraded deck.

206: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable and cross gable roof (shingle composition); 1 gable dormer.

208: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle composition); 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, modillion cornice.

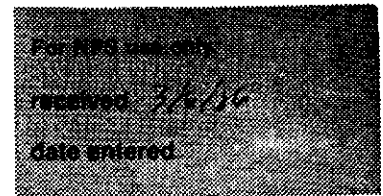
209: Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 7 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet roof (not visible); 2-story, 3-bay porch with stone supports, segmental pediment over entrance bay, paired columns on 2nd story.

210: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 2 hipped dormers; 1-story, 2-bay porch with brick and Doric columns.

214: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (2-course American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle composition).

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

200 BLOCK

215: Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet roof (not visible); 2-story, 1-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, balustraded deck.

216: Apartments. Colonial Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; flat and parapet gable roof (standing seam metal); 2-story, 3-bay porch with tall 2-story columns, iron balustrade.

217: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet gable roof (not visible); 2-story, 1-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, dentil cornice, balustraded deck.

218: Apartments. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 9 symmetrical bays; gable roof (pantile); 2-story, 3-bay porch with tall columns on brick piers, pantile roof.

222: Detached town house. Tudor Revival. c.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (flat); 1 gable dormer.

300 BLOCK

*300: Apartments. Modern. c.1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; 12 asymmetrical bays; gambrel roof (shingle composition); 4 shed dormers. Noncontributing.

301: Apartments. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (6-course American bond); 3-story; 5 symmetrical bays; flat and parapet roof (not visible); 3-story, 5-bay rounded porch with 2-story Corinthian columns, Tuscan columns on 3rd level, pantile roof.

303: The Miami. Apartments. Vernacular. c.1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 5 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (slate); 3-story 3-bay porch with square columns, decorative balustrade.

307: Vacant lot.

310: Henry Baskervill House. Present: Thomas and Fiske Psychiatric Center. Detached town house. Spanish eclectic. c.1920. Stucco. 2 stories; 5 symmetrical bays; gable roof (pantile); 1-story, 5-bay porch with recessed arcade with Doric columns.

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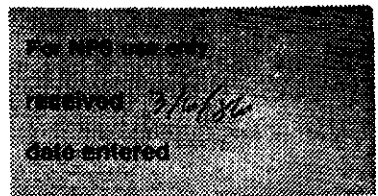
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

S. BOULEVARD (continued)

300 BLOCK

311: Lung Association Offices. Detached town house. Colonial Revival. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; 3 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (pantile); 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, balustraded deck.

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

600 BLOCK

600: Detached town house (originally) and Commercial (office) at present. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate) with porch removed.

602: Detached town house. Spanish eclectic. c. 1920. Stucco. 2 stories; gable roof (tile); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron balustrade, arched bays.

604: Detached town house (originally) and Commercial (office) at present. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. 1st story - Stucco, 2nd story - Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired square columns, wrought-iron balustrade, dentil cornice.

606: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.

608: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (5-course American bond); 3 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays with porch removed.

614: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat roof (not visible); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with square columns on brick piers, simple balustrade, balustraded deck.

620: Detached town house. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with paired Corinthian columns, pediment.

622: Detached town house (originally) and Commercial (office) at present. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wrought-iron balustrade.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

600 BLOCK

47 Intersection of N. Boulevard and Monument Avenue. Equestrian statue of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson.

700 BLOCK

705: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 9 symmetrical bays; flat/parapet roof (not visible); 2 porches - 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay each with paired fluted Tuscan columns, modillion cornice with dentils.

706-8: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays; 2 porches - 2-story, 1 side bay each with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.

710: Detached house. Tudor Revival. c. 1920. Brick (half-timbering); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with square brick columns, heavy brackets.

711: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 9 symmetrical bays; flat/parapet roof (not visible); 2 porches - 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay each with fluted Tuscan columns, modillion cornice with dentils.

712: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick and stucco. 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 4 bays.

714: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate).

716: Detached house. Tudor Revival. c. 1920. Brick (English bond); 1½ stories; clipped gable roof (slate); 2 projecting wall dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with paired square columns, shed roof.

800 BLOCK

800: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

N. BOULEVARD (continued)

800 BLOCK

801-3: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, wrought-iron balustrade.

805: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; gable roof (tile); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with square paneled columns, balustraded deck.

806: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; gable roof (slate); 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustraded deck.

808: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 3½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustraded deck.

811: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. c. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; flat roof (not visible); 5 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with square paneled columns, balustraded deck.

N. W. of Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Robinson House. Detached house. Italianate. c. 1860. Brick (irregular); 3 stories; 3 symmetrical bays; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with paired chamfered posts, bracketed frieze.

N. SHEPPARD STREET

300 BLOCK

158
also 121-380
301: Home for Needy Confederate Women. Retirement home. Federal Revival. 1932. Brick and stucco; 2 stories; 11 symmetrical bays; flat roof (not visible); 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with tetrastyle Ionic portico with triangular pediment.

GROVE AVENUE

2900 BLOCK

159
2900: Confederate Memorial Chapel. Chapel. Gothic Revival. 1887. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 2 symmetrical bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with turned posts, pointed arched bays, shingled balustrade, decorative sawnwork.

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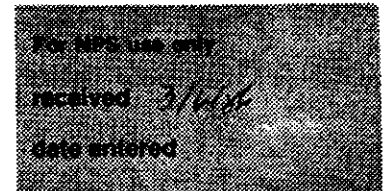
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

The following list indicates the types of garages contributing to the historic character of the Boulevard Historic District. The garages are categorized by type indicated by letters A through F. Please refer to sketch map for location of garages.

- Type A - one-bay, one-car, one-story brick garage with stepped parapet side walls, a flat or shed roof, and sliding track doors or hinged double doors; ca. 1910-1930.
- Type B - one-bay, two-car, one-story brick garage with stepped parapet side walls, a flat or shed roof, and sliding track or hinged double doors, ca. 1910-1930.
- Type C - two-bay, two-car, one-story brick garage with distinct bay division indicated by brick or wood pier, stepped parapet side walls, a flat or shed roof, and sliding track or hinged double doors, ca. 1910-1930.
- Type D - multiple bay one-story brick garage with stepped parapet side walls, flat or shed roof, and sliding track or hinged double doors, c. 1920-1930.
- Type E - single - or multiple-bay one-story brick garage with a hipped roof and sliding track or hinged double doors, ca. 1920-1930.
- Type F - single - or multiple-bay, two-story brick garage with hipped, gable, or flat roof, and sliding track or hinged double doors, ca. 1920-1930.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

URBAN HISTORY

Specific dates c. 1860 - 1935 Builder/Architect VARIOUS

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Richmond's Boulevard Historic District is significant both for its architecturally distinguished early 20th century public buildings, apartment houses, and town houses, and for the strong visual interest of its harmoniously unified streetscape. Leading southward from the equestrian statue of Stonewall Jackson on Monument Avenue to the entrance of Byrd Park, the Boulevard represents architectural and landscape designs by such architects of national and regional importance as Bissell and Sinkler, Warren Manning, Merrill Lee, Eggers and Higgins, Peebles and Ferguson, Albert L. West, Carl Ruehrmund, Ballou and Justice, C.G. Morris, and Henry E. Baskervill. Notable buildings in the district include Battle Abbey, home of the Virginia Historical Society; the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts; the National Headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Tuscan Villas; and the Henry E. Baskervill House. Reflecting Richmond's residential expansion westward in the Progressive Era as well as the growing popularity of apartment houses in the city by the 1920s, the district is also associated with the rise and fall of Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, a home for disabled Confederate veterans chartered by the General Assembly in 1884. In its prime the camp served nearly three hundred pensioners and was one of the largest facilities of its kind in the south.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The street now known as The Boulevard was laid out by Jacquelin Harvie in 1817 as part of his plan for the town of Sydney. In Harvie's plan, the road was originally called Clover Street and ran north and south. Among the first residents of the street was Channing M. Robinson. Between 1867 and 1879 Robinson acquired a thirty-six-acre tract bounded by present-day Grove, Mulberry, Sheppard and Kensington streets through which ran Clover Street. On what was then Henrico County land, Robinson and his wife Judith owned an imposing two-story Italianate mansion erected in ca. 1860. That the house faced south toward Grove rather than east toward Clover indicates something of the early character of the street in the settlement period of the district.

Clover Street remained a mere country road until 1875 when the City of Richmond constructed a reservoir at the entrance of what is now Byrd Park. Plans for the reservoir included development of a park designed by City Engineer Wilfred E. Cutshaw and the eventual widening of Clover Street. By 1890 Clover Street had become Boulevard and gave direct access to Reservoir Park from the Main Street car line of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company. The park itself became in the early 20th century a west end resort of the street car companies, with horse shows, racetrack, summer theatre, and a swimming pool.¹

Besides its proximity to the new park, the Boulevard also traces its origins to the efforts of Confederate veterans in the early 1880s to establish a home for disabled

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (continued)

Confederate soldiers on the Robinson tract.² Chartered by the General Assembly to minister to the needs of permanently disabled Confederate veterans, the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1 acquired the Robinson property for \$14,000 in 1884, built an interdenominational memorial chapel on the grounds in 1887, and held the property intact until April, 1889 when a nine-acre tract on the east side of the Boulevard was subdivided into sixty-five house lots and sold at public auction.³ The proceeds of the sale supported the camp, which at its peak in the years between 1890 and 1915, operated as one of the largest soldiers' homes in the south, serving nearly three hundred pensioners.

In physical layout the camp consisted of an oval drive entered from Grove Avenue flanked by ten cottages, a hospital, a chapel, and a meeting hall. The Robinson House became a museum called Randolph Hall. Only one building, the Cook Building (no longer standing), faced directly on the Boulevard. Although the camp was intended to be self-sustaining, the General Assembly in 1892 voted to make an annual appropriation to the Soldiers' Home," in consideration of ... a conveyance from R. E. Lee Camp Number One, Confederate Veterans, of the property owned by it and now used for said home."⁴ The Act of 1892 was amended several times to allow for various organizations to obtain small tracts of land from the main twenty-five-acre camp thus acquired by the Commonwealth.

The first organization to obtain land in this manner was the Confederate Memorial Association. The association was founded in ca. 1895 under the patronage of Charles Broadway Rouss who first conceived of the idea of building a repository for the records of the Confederate cause. Rouss himself pledged \$100,000 to the building, with donations for the remaining \$100,000 coming through much smaller contributions. School children contributed nickels and dimes, local Confederate camps made \$25.00 pledges and ladies throughout the south held money-raising projects. One project included the publication in 1897 of "The Broadway Rouss Two-Step", a piece of sheet music, "sold for the benefit of the Battle Abbey of the South."⁵ The name "Battle Abbey", given to the building twenty years before its construction, referred to the church built by William the Conqueror to honor his men who died during the Norman Conquest. The building, which began to take form with the laying of its cornerstone on May 20, 1912, was designed by the Philadelphia architectural firm of Bissell and Sinkler, who won the design for Battle Abbey as the result of a competition involving a number of national architectural firms. The competition designs show neo-classical style buildings all very much in the spirit of the successful design by Bissell and Sinkler. Established in 1906, the Philadelphia firm obtained other important commissions including Memorial Hospital, Abingdon, Virginia; Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia; and Noreg Village, Gloucester, New Jersey. The landscaping of the six-acre lot acquired by the Association was entrusted to landscape architect Warren Manning, a student and associate of Frederick Law Olmsted. The official name of the building, "The Confederate Memorial Institute", was carved in stone above the main entrance. Due to World War I and a number of problems associated with construction, the building was not formally opened to the public until May 3, 1921. Battle Abbey remained the home of the Confederate Memorial Institute until 1946 when it became the property of the Virginia

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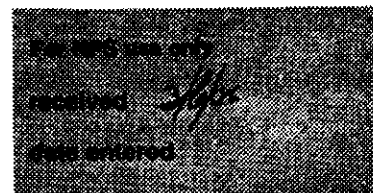
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (continued)

Historical Society. This change occurred through the efforts of Douglas Southall Freeman, then president of the Confederate Memorial Association. Freeman initiated a merger between the two organizations that resulted in the Virginia Historical Society acquiring not only the building but also the endowment of the Confederate Memorial Association.

The second building to be erected on the Boulevard within the camp site was the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. In 1932 the General Assembly accepted a gift of \$100,000 from the Honorable John Barton Payne for the construction of an art museum to house the collection he had given to the Commonwealth in 1919. The act authorized the Governor, John Pollard, and the Arts Commission to find an appropriate site for the proposed museum. While a number of sites were considered, the camp grounds became the favorite of Governor Pollard and the Commission.

In June, 1933, Pollard attended a board meeting at the camp to plead with the veterans for permission to build the museum on their land. By this time there were only forty-nine veterans living at the site and twenty-five of these men were in the hospital. With the exception of the Robinson House, which served as The Soldiers' Home museum, the camp buildings were all simple frame structures, not intended to be permanent. The veterans being no longer able to make necessary repairs, prison laborers were brought in for general maintenance. Unfortunately for Pollard, the General Assembly in 1926 had extended the period of use by the camp thus preventing the state's use of the property for an additional ten years. In order to win the approval of the veterans, Governor Pollard promised that the building, designed by the New York firm of Eggers and Higgins in association with the Norfolk firm of Peebles and Ferguson, would occupy less than 1/20 of the grounds. Pollard finally secured the consent of the veterans with a promise to establish the R.E. Lee Camp as a Confederate Memorial Park adjacent to the museum site. According to a memorandum of June 11, 1932, which accompanied the museum drawings, "The design of the structure is that of the English Renaissance of the Wren period...It is believed that this style is appropriate, that it is free from coldness and the reserve of the severely classic and the somewhat startling character of much of the so-called modern."⁶ The building is a worthy representation of the work of both Eggers and Higgins, the successor firm to John Russell Pope, and Peebles and Ferguson, who by this time had established themselves as one of the leading architectural firms in Virginia. The building was officially dedicated in January, 1936.

All that remains now of the Lee Camp are the Robinson House (Randolph Hall) and the Confederate Memorial Chapel (National Register of Historic Places, 1972). The Home for Needy Confederate Women (National Register of Historic Places, 1985), located within the district but fronting on Sheppard Street, was erected in 1932 after the plans of Merrill Lee on land acquired from the Commonwealth by the Home in 1926. With the death of the Lee Camp's last pensioner in 1941, fifteen of the buildings in the Soldiers' Home complex were destroyed, and the chapel and its garden were transferred to the state for perpetual maintenance as a memorial park.

In 1935, the camp deeded a small portion of its land to the United Daughters of the Confederacy but it was not until 1950 that the General Assembly approved the establishment

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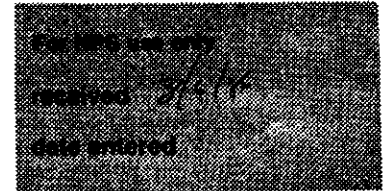
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (continued)

of a national headquarters for the organization on the Boulevard. The unusual tomb-like building was erected between 1955-1957 after the plans of the Richmond firm of Ballou and Justice.

The monumental and classical quality of Battle Abbey influenced the design of several church buildings on the Boulevard. The first such edifice to be erected was Grace Methodist Church, built in 1919 after the plans of the Richmond architect, Albert L. West. Located on the opposite side of the street from Battle Abbey, the two-story, five-bay structure is dominated by a tetrastyle Ionic portico. In 1925 the church was renamed Boulevard Methodist Church.

On the west side of the Boulevard stands St. Mark's Episcopal Church, erected in 1925 after the designs of the Richmond firm of Baskervill and Son. The building is a notable early example in Richmond of the Georgian Revival style.

Also reflecting the revival of Romantic architectural styles is the Gothic Revival Grace Baptist Church, built in 1923 on the corner of Grove Avenue and the Boulevard. Unfortunately, its architect is not known. The building later served as a synagogue but is presently vacant.

Besides this interesting collection of major public buildings, the Boulevard is marked by a preponderance of early 20th century apartment buildings on both the east and west sides of the street. The majority of these date from the period 1915 to 1930 and represent the work of various Richmond architectural firms. During this fifteen year period the apartment building had come into widespread use throughout Richmond, providing housing for all classes of people. Fortunately, the names of the architects for these and other buildings on the Boulevard are recorded in Richmond city building permits which also indicate the builder, owner, cost, and, in several instances, plans for the buildings. The occupations of the buildings' early inhabitants are noted in city directories of the period.

The Davis Brothers were among the most prolific builders of apartments and houses on the Boulevard. The firm was founded by T. Wiley Davis after the Civil War and became one of the largest building contractors in the city of Richmond. Building permits list the firm as the architects, builders, and owners of two of the earliest and largest apartments on the Boulevard, the Belmont (1916) at 110 North Boulevard and Bollingbrook Apartments (1917) at 10 South Boulevard. The permits for each of the buildings record a pre-construction value of \$40,000, a considerable sum when compared to the cost of the average apartment building of the period, between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

The two Davis Brothers apartment buildings are brick, three-story structures with the facades dominated by a two-tier columned porch. Both buildings originally contained twelve apartments. According to listings in the city directories for 1920, the typical

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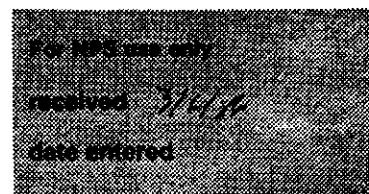
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (continued)

residents of apartments such as the Belmont and Bollingbrook apartments were salesmen and thus individuals to whom renting an apartment proved more attractive than owning and maintaining a house.

Other architect-designed apartment houses on the Boulevard include the twin buildings, Lakeview Apartments (102 South Boulevard) and the William Byrd Apartments (100 South Boulevard), both built after the designs of C.G. Morris between 1917-1918. A value of \$27,000 is listed for the William Byrd. The most distinguishing feature of the building is a tiled, over-hanging roof, a feature found on a number of Boulevard apartments and residences. Morris is known to have designed a number of residences in the Fan Area.

Carl Ruehrmund designed the Chatsworth Apartments at 120 South Boulevard in 1918. Built at a cost of \$20,000, the building is distinguished by its well-executed Georgian doorway that serves as the main entrance. The original plans for the building survive.

The Tuscan Villas were erected between 1928-1929 at the 500 block of North Boulevard and constitute the largest apartment complex on the street. Designed in the Mediterranean style, the complex possesses well-executed detailing that is repeated on all of its five buildings. Unfortunately, its architect is also unknown.

In addition to institutional buildings and apartment houses, the Boulevard has an abundance of private residences. Of the architect-designed dwellings, the structures at 101 to 117 North Boulevard were erected between 1915-1916 by the firm of Davis Brothers. Covering almost an entire block, the houses represent a variety of architectural styles popular during the early 20th century including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Bungalow. In an advertisement found in the Richmond City Directory for 1916, the firm noted: "Every year we build and sell from 75 to 100 homes. The Boulevard Residences are a sample of our work. We can finance and build you a home or investment property, and are prepared to handle with dispatch larger contracts: apartment houses, schools, or other public buildings."⁷ From this notice it is apparent that the firm's Boulevard residences were speculative houses, built for no particular client and that the firm was capable of handling all components of building from design through sales.

The sale price of private residences on the Boulevard tended to be within the \$5,000 to \$7,000 price range. Research in city directories indicate that the houses were, for the most part, owned by middle-class families. Architecturally, they are similar to many dwellings found in the Fan Area Historic District.

A notable exception to the typical Boulevard residence, however, is 310 South Boulevard, built by Henry E. Baskervill as his own residence. The Mediterranean-style dwelling was constructed in ca. 1910 and ranks among the finest examples of the style in Richmond. Henry Baskervill, who founded the firm of Baskervill and Son, was a native of Richmond and prolific city architect. The firm designed St. Mark's Episcopal Church, already noted.

The Boulevard functions today as one of the main north-south thoroughfares in the City of Richmond. It is hoped that recent renovations at the Tuscan Villas and the opening of

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (continued)

the new wing at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts may serve as catalysts for the rehabilitation of other buildings along this wide and picturesque avenue.

NOTES:

¹ Andrew Morrison, ed., The City on the James, Richmond, Virginia (Richmond: George W. Engelhardt, 1893), p. 29.

² Virginia Historical Society, "Robert E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans," preface to the collection's holdings.

³ Confederate Veteran, March 1911, p. 106.

⁴ Virginia General Assembly, March 3, 1892, "An Act Making an Annual Appropriation to the Confederate Soldier's Home."

⁵ Virginius C. Hall, Jr., "The Virginia Historical Society," The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January 1982, pp. 100-101.

⁶ William B. O'Neal, Architectural Drawing in Virginia 1819-1969 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1969), p. 128.

⁷ Hill's Richmond City Directory, 1916, p. 866.

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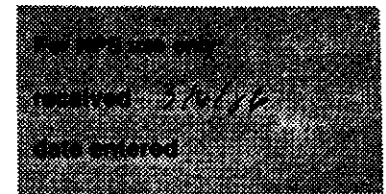
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Confederate Memorial Chapel
DHL File No. 127-224
Listed in NRHP 2-23-72
Depository for Survey Records

Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

- (3) Home for Needy Confederate Women
DHL File No. 127-38
Listed in NRHP 11-7-85
Depository for Survey Records

Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Boundary Justification

East of the alley between Boulevard and Mulberry Street lies the Fan Area Historic District, placed in the National Register in 1985. The Fan Area contains mostly buildings built prior to the period of significance represented in the Boulevard Historic District. Orientation is also primarily east to west in the Fan Area, whereas the Boulevard is a north-south oriented thoroughfare.

West of the alley between Colonial Avenue and Boulevard lies a neighborhood that shares much the same history of development as the Boulevard; however, the area contains fewer concentrations of institutional or monumental buildings and apartment buildings than are found along Boulevard.

Although the Home for Needy Confederate Women and the Confederate Memorial Chapel do not face Boulevard, they are included in the district since they were erected on the grounds of a Confederate Soldiers' Home, an institution which contributed to the historical significance of the Boulevard. The two buildings are significant landmarks that are already listed in the National Register.

The area north of the district is primarily devoted to modern commercial development and immediately south of the district the Richmond Metropolitan Area Expressway is a visual and physical barrier to areas further south.

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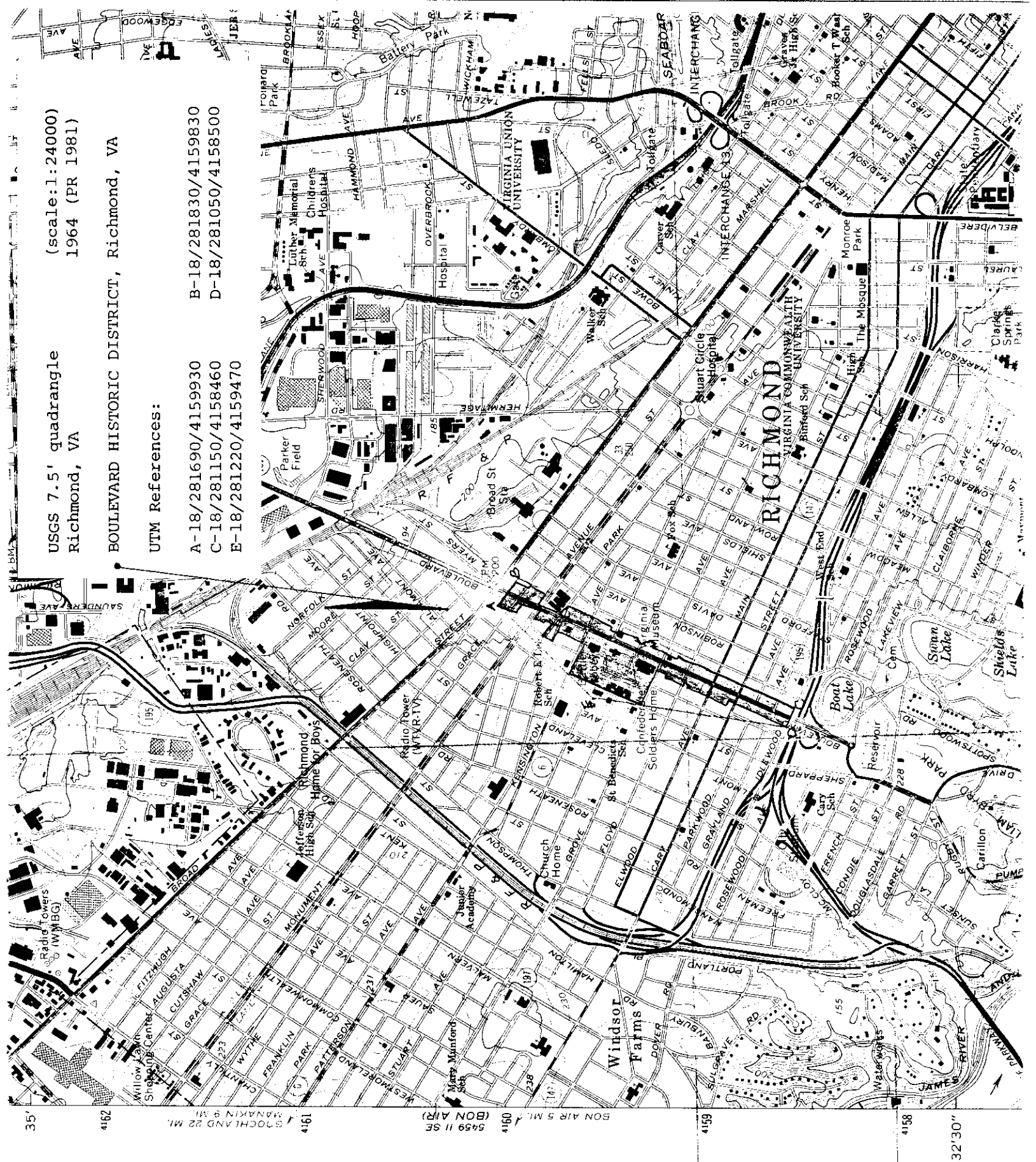
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (A) on the north side of an alley between W. Broad and W. Grace streets; thence approx. 220' S to a point (B) on the south side of W. Grace St.; thence approx. 40' E to a point (C) on said side of street; thence approx. 140' S to a point (D) on the north side of an alley between W. Grace St. and Monument Ave.; thence approx. 100' W to a point (E) on the east side of N. Boulevard; thence approx. 620' S along said side of street to a point (F) at the NE corner of the intersection of N. Boulevard and Park Ave.; thence approx. 170' E to a point (G) on the north side of Park Ave.; thence approx. 830' S along west side of alley between Boulevard and Mulberry St. to a point (H); thence approx. 70' W to a point (I); thence approx. 100' S to a point (J) on the south side of Stuart Ave.; thence approx. 70' E to a point (K) on the west side of an alley between Boulevard and Mulberry St.; thence approx. 320' S to a point (L); thence approx. 90' W to a point (M); thence approx. 140' S to a point (N) on the south side of Hanover Ave.; thence approx. 60' E along said side of street to a point (O); thence approx. 100' S to a point (P); thence approx. 30' E to a point (Q) on the west side of an alley between Boulevard and Mulberry St.; thence approx. 130' S to a point (R); thence approx. 50' W to a point (S); thence approx. 400' S to a point (T) on the south side of an alley between Hanover and Grove avenues; thence approx. 40' E to a point (U) on said side of alley; thence approx. 2080' S along west side of an alley between Boulevard and Mulberry St. to a point (V) on the north side of Idlewood Ave.; thence approx. 350' W to a point (W) on the east side of an alley between Boulevard and Colonial Ave.; thence approx. 1000' N to a point (X); thence approx. 40' W to a point (Y) on the east side of an alley between Boulevard and Colonial Ave.; thence approx. 700' N along said alley to a point (Z); thence approx. 40' E to a point (A₁); thence approx. 80' N to a point (B₁) on the south side of Floyd Ave.; thence approx. 40' W to a point (C₁) on same side of street; thence approx. 300' N to a point (D₁); thence approx. 40' E to a point (E₁); thence approx. 180' N to a point (F₁) on the north side of Grove Ave.; thence approx. 650' W along said side of street to a point (G₁) at the NE corner of the intersection of Grove Ave. and N. Sheppard St.; thence approx. 1300' N along the east side of N. Sheppard St. to a point (H₁) at the SE corner of the intersection of Kensington Ave. and N. Sheppard St.; thence approx. 600' E along the south side of Kensington Ave. to a point (I₁); thence approx. 450' N along the east side of an alley between Boulevard and Colonial Ave. to a point (J₁) on the south side of Patterson Ave.; thence approx. 200' W along said side of street to a point (K₁) on the SE corner of the intersection of Patterson Ave. and Colonial Ave.; thence approx. 160' N to a point (L₁) at the NE corner of the intersection of Park Ave. and Colonial Ave.; thence approx. 220' E along the north side of Park Ave. to a point (M₁); thence approx. 90' N to a point (N₁); thence approx. 40' W to a point (O₁) on the east side of an alley between Boulevard and Colonial Ave.; thence approx. 240' N along said side of alley to a point (P₁) on the south side of Monument Ave.; thence approx. 160' E along said side of street to a point (Q₁) at the SW corner of the intersection of Monument Ave. and N. Boulevard; thence approx. 220' N to a point (R₁) on the west side of N. Boulevard; thence approx. 130' W to a point (S₁); thence approx. 450' N to a point (T₁); thence approx. 300' E to the point of origin.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Richmond, VA 1964 (PR 1981)

BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Richmond, VA

UTM References:

- A-18/281690/4159930 B-18/281830/4159830
- C-18/281150/4158460 D-18/281050/4158500
- E-18/281220/4159470